

Fort McHenry Soldiers' Barracks No. 2
(now known as Building E)
Fort McHenry National Monument and
Historic Shrine
Whetstone Point
Baltimore
Baltimore County
Maryland

HABS No. MD-200

HABS
MD
4-BALT
5E -

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Eastern Office, Design and Construction
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. MD-200

FORT McHENRY SOLDIERS' BARRACKS NO. 2
(NOW KNOWN AS BUILDING E)HABS
MD
4-BALT
5E-

Location: Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Whetstone Point, Baltimore, Baltimore County, Maryland.

Present Owner: Owned by the Nation, custody of the National Park Service.

Present Use: Part of a maintained group of historic buildings.

Brief Statement of Significance: This structure in its original form, served as one of the Soldiers' Barracks for the garrison during the historic bombardment of Fort McHenry, September 13-14, 1814.

Historical and Architectural Information: The following historical and architectural account has been extracted from An Architectural Study of Fort McHenry by Lee H. Nelson, National Park Service Architect. It was compiled for the Historic American Buildings Survey in connection with restoration work carried on at the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine. Fifty copies were published in January 1961 and distributed to a limited number of libraries.

CHAPTER VI. NO. 2 SOLDIERS' BARRACKS (Building E)

PART A. Historical Information

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No. 2 Soldiers' Barracks (the earliest known precise designation), is one of two such buildings within Fort McHenry. It was built ca. 1800, but apparently was not finished in every detail until about 1802.

The plan of Fort McHenry dated November 9, 1803, is the earliest extant graphic document to show this soldiers' barracks building. Though the plan is drawn to a scale of toises, it is only necessary to reduce the building plans to feet by mathematical conversion.¹ The building is represented to be 22 feet wide (which conforms to its present width), and 88 feet long. Today the barracks occupies a length of 98'5" in plan. Unfortunately the 1803 plan does not show any interior room arrangements.

Chronologically, the next map of Fort McHenry is that drawn ca. 1806 by Captain John B. Walbach, for the U. S. Military Philosophical Society.² This map is quite similar to the 1803 map in

¹"Fort McHenry, 9th November, 1803" [H.A.R.P. map no. 1]. National Archives, Cartographic Section, Record Group 77, drawer 51, sheet 1. Authorship of this map is unknown. Toises, an old French and Swiss measure, is variously equivalent to 6 or 6.4 feet, 6 feet in this case. The plans were carefully measured on a rule divided into 64 parts per inch, each 64th being converted to a decimal fraction of a foot, thus making it possible to accurately interpret the dimensions of each building.

The writer acknowledges the assistance extended by Dr. S. Sydney Bradford and Franklin R. Mullaly, National Park Service Historians, during the architectural evaluation of the historical documents, which they collected and arranged for the Fort McHenry research library.

²"Plan of Fort McHenry by Capt. Walbach of the Artillery for the U. S. Mil: Philo: Soc:, No. 1" [H.A.R.P. map no. 2], ca. 1806. New York Historical Society, United States Military Philosophical Papers. See H.A.R.P. index card for reference to documents that establish the approximate date of this map; this plan is also drawn using a scale of toises. Walbach was earlier a Lt. in the Artillerists and Engineers.

most respects, but it seems to have been more accurately executed. This is borne out by checking the map against measurable features of Fort McHenry. The accuracy of the drawing is especially confirmable with respect to the buildings within the ~~3333~~ fort. No. 2 Soldiers' Barracks, for example, scales 22 by 95 feet which is quite close to its present size 22' by 98'5". This is well within the tolerable limits of accuracy for such a map. Thus, it is fairly certain that the building has not been changed in length or width since its erection ca. 1800. In fact, it is likely that its ground plan remains as it was when built. Unfortunately, we cannot be so certain as to the appearance of the building above ground, and since the ca. 1806 map by Captain Walbach is the last representation of the fort prior to the bombardment, the appearance of the building at that time is equally uncertain. However, it is now possible to obtain a reasonably good picture as to the 1814 state of the building by on-the-site architectural exploration and by an architectural evaluation of historical documents pertaining to additions and alterations as follows:

No. 2 Soldiers' Barracks, a one and one-half story enlisted men's barracks, was arranged into three rooms on the ground floor, and each measured about 18'8" wide and 31'8" long.³ Each room had

³Colonel Jacob Hindman to Colonel W. K. Armistead, Engineers, March 17, 1819. "The present quarters...are...of one story only with three small rooms on one range & two in the second [range]." National Archives, Record Group 107, Records of the War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Selected Correspondence Relating to Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1811-37. Cited hereafter as NA RG107 OCE SC FT-MC 1811-37.

a fireplace, with two of them back to back. The floor to ceiling heights on the ground floor were slightly over eight feet. The exterior brick walls averaged 14 inches in thickness and extended above the ceiling joists for a height of two feet. There was a cellar (probably used as a kitchen) under the easternmost room, though it appears to have been abandoned at an early date because of ground water problems. The cellar was filled with earth ca. 1837. 1958 archeological work (MISSION 66), under the direction of G. Hubert Smith, revealed an exterior brick-lined stairwell centered along the eastern end wall. Four cellar windows, with brick-lined light wells, provided the cellar with daylight. Those windows were removed and bricked up when the cellar was filled, that is, ca. 1837. A cellar fireplace was excavated by the writer during the 1958 architectural series of explorations. This fireplace is located under the existing ground floor fireplace, is of the same general design, with a brick hearth, and contains the accommodating hardware for cooking cranes.

As to the roof structure for this one and one-half story barracks, it was probably very similar to the soldiers' barracks at Fort Mifflin, located below Philadelphia and built coeval with Fort McHenry, that is, 1798-1800. The barracks at that place are similar, not only in plan, but in the general disposition of such architectural features as doors, windows, etc. It is very possible that a "standard" plan existed for barracks of that period.

Unfortunately, there are very few reliable views of Fort McHenry for the all important 1814 period. Of the many "bombardment" scenes, only one, a watercolor painting, has been evaluated as a contemporary and accurate portrayal of the September 13-14, 1814

British bombardment.⁴ One of the buildings depicted in that painting, corresponds by its position to No. 2 Soldiers' Barracks, and was represented as having a gable roof with dormer windows. As a result of the October, 1958, architectural investigation behind the plaster of the easternmost, second story plastered end wall, the outline of the original gable roof is discernible from the filled-in two story addition of 1829. The original roof was probably shingled.

The height of the main brick walls, as mentioned previously, extended above the ceiling joists two feet. This fact was determined in September 1958, when the writer opened the plastered side-walls just above the second floor line and revealed the top of the old brick walls. When the building was later raised to two stories, an eight inch brick wall was added to the existing walls and this juncture is now evident. The identification of this architectural detail is further corroborated by an 1829 inspection report of the structure.⁵

The original gable roof enclosed a space frequently referred to as "garrets," though these attic rooms were never adequate for occupancy, due to their limited head room.⁶ Apparently, the building

⁴Anonymous watercolor painting of the Fort McHenry bombardment H.A.R.P. map no. 336 . Peale Museum, Baltimore.

⁵Maj. M. M. Payne to Gen. Jesup, June 1, 1829. "The present walls of the buildings are fourteen inches thick, and they run up two feet above the upper floor, consequently [sic] a wall nine inches thick and seven feet high would give the upper rooms a sufficient pitch to render them airy [sic] and comfortable." National Archives, Records of the War Department, Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915, Fort McHenry. Cited hereafter as NA RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

⁶Col. Jacob Hindman to Col. W. K. Armistead, March 17, 1819. "The Garret rooms can not be occupied in summer on account of the intense heat." NA RG107 OCE SC FT-MC 1811-37.

Cf. Capt. F. Belton to Gen. Jesup, July 5, 1822. Belton described the officers' quarters, which were similar to the soldier's barracks, as "...containing three rooms, with garrets above, scarcely allowing one to stand upright in them." NA RG107 OCE SC FT-MC 1811-37.

did not have a full length porch or "piazza."

The 1819 "Plan and Profiles of Fort McHenry," drawn by William Tell Poussin of the Topographical Engineers, is the first plan to show the fort in its improved condition.⁷ No. 2 Soldiers' Barracks is shown (by a scale plan) as being 22 by 127 feet, but the apparent increased length is misleading, since the addition is not really a part of Building E, but rather a guard house which nearly abutted the west end of the barracks, with only passage room between the two buildings. The guard house was never actually attached, and the structure was later removed.

By 1823, the barracks roof needed repairs. An interesting letter from Lt. J. M. Porter, 6th Infantry, to the Secretary of War, "In relation to the repairs to roofs of Quarters &c at Fort McHenry," attempted to discuss the relative merits of zinc and slate roofs as follows:

I have long since been [of] [the] opinion that zinc roofs should never be put upon buildings, firstly from the cost & secondly because they corrode or give way in a few years. If the roof in question is very flat, it of course will have to be covered with a metallic roof. If...there is sufficient pitch to carry off the water it should be covered with slate...⁸

However, other defects, such as decayed floor joists and worn floors, commanded more immediate attention; and repair of the roofs, though

⁷"Reconnoitring of Chesapeake Bay, STATE OF MARYLAND, Plan and Profiles of Fort McHenry, 1819." Drawn by William Tell Poussin, Captain, Topographical Engineers [H.A.R.P. map no. 4]. National Archives, Cartographic Section, Record Group 77, drawer 51, sheet 2.

⁸Lt. J. M. Porter to Secretary of War, September 16, 1823. NA RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

"only in a tolerable condition," was postponed.⁹ By the late 1820's, the barracks at Fort McHenry had been so neglected that a major renovation program was necessary if the post were to continue even as a secondary installation in the coastal defensive system.

Enlargement and refurbishing of the buildings was mandatory to handle a larger garrison. On February 24, 1829, a comprehensive estimate of "proposed repairs" was transmitted to General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster General, in Washington.¹⁰ This detailed document is particularly important for it contains clues not only to new work, but to existing conditions. With respect to No. 2 Soldiers' Barracks (first designated as such in this document), the estimate contemplated removal of the existing roof, raising the building to two full stories, capping the structure with a shingled hip-roof, and adding a two story porch or "piazza" along the entire front of the building.

The estimated costs for these alterations totaled \$2590.45. The estimates for this major architectural change reveal not only quantities, but quality, unit prices and labor costs. An addendum to the specifications denotes where qualitative substitutions may take place. Where the estimate calls for the "best Suffolk shingles," for example, at \$14/M, the addendum allows "bundle shingles," at \$3 to \$5/M.

⁹ Lt. Henry W. Fitzhugh to the Quartermaster General, July 8, 1824. NA RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

¹⁰ Lt. S. B. Dusenbury to Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, February 24, 1829. NA RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

Before this work was executed, other proposals were in the offing. One such scheme provided for merely widening the existing barracks, instead of raising them to two stories.¹¹ This was an attempt to reduce the contemplated expenditure. However, this idea was attacked on the premise that widening the building would only increase the health problems at the fort, since the barracks rooms would then be adjacent to the damp earthen slopes below the terre-plein. A chronic problem at Fort McHenry during the summer months was the so-called "sickly season." Every July or August, the entire garrison was evacuated to a summer bivouac in the Baltimore hinterlands. The argument was pressed as follows:

...the ill Health of the Garrison...occupying the Fort, proceeded not from the Position [of the fort], but from the construction of the Quarters. It is evident the close, confined Air, connected with Damp...generates the sickness, the prevention will be found in a free Circulation of Air thru [sic] the Buildings; this can easily be effected by raising the story...¹²

The argument against encroachment upon the ramparts was sustained; and the brick walls of the barracks were examined in June of 1829, for their structural ability to support the addition of another story. This having been established in the affirmative, construction commenced and was rapidly pushed to completion. The Chief Carpenter employed for the second story additions (all the barracks buildings were raised to two stories) was one Howell Downing,

¹¹Maj. T. Crosa to Gen. Jesup, April 22, 1829. NA RG92 QMG, CCF 1794-1915 FM.

¹²Gen. J. R. Fenwick to Gen. Jesup, May 23, 1829. National Archives, Record Group 92, Records of the War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Selected Pages from Registers of Letters Received, 1818-57.

hired out of Baltimore at two dollars per day.¹³ The work seems to have been completed early in 1830.

The oldest extant plan of the newly enlarged barracks buildings was drawn in November, 1834, by Lt. Thomas J. Lee, 4th Artillery and Acting Assistant Quartermaster. Lt. Lee's drawings are architecturally important since they are the earliest plans to show the interior room arrangement of all the buildings.¹⁴ These plans indicate door and window openings, fireplaces, stairways, and porches. They explain, for instance, that the west end of the porch on Building E had to be built on an angle to accommodate the nearby bombproof well structure. The well, with its protective brick vault, is now gone, but the porch, in plan, retains its angular end.

Lt. Lee's drawing also depicted the barracks building with a hip-roof. Today, the barracks has a sloping or shed roof protected by raised brick parapet walls. In a recent examination of the attic space of Building E, the writer observed the structural joist framing of the 1829 hip-roof, still in place.¹⁵ When the hip-roof was replaced by the present shed-roof, the tapered joists were left in place, and the shed roof rafters supported on raised brick parapet

¹³Lt. S. B. Dusenbury to Gen. T. S. Jesup, August 4, 1829. National Archives, Record Group 92, Records of the War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Selected Letters Received Relating to Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Cf. Capt. James W. Ripley to Col. Bomford, October 7, 1829. NA RG92 RWD QMG CCF 1794-1915.

Cf. Matchett's Baltimore Director, 1833, 58, "Howell Downing, carpenter, 9 W. Lexington St."

¹⁴"Fort McHenry, Drawn in obedience to a Circular from the Qr. Master Genls. Office, dated Nov. 13th, 1834, by Thos. J. Lee, Lt. 4th Arty. & Acting A.Q.M." [H.A.R.P. map no. 206]. National Archives, Record Group 77, Records of the War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Map File.

¹⁵During the 1958 H. A. B. S. measuring project at Fort McHenry, Mr. Orville W. Carroll, Architect, National Park Service, brought the existence of this detail to the writer's attention.

walls. The older hip-joists have tapered ends along the front and back walls. Along the side walls are short joists placed at 90 degrees to the others and supported on one end by brick beam pockets and on the other by a mortise and tenon doweled joint to the first cross joist. The writer has not yet learned when the shingled hip-roof was replaced by the metal covered shed roof, but it was probably in 1837, when the roof was newly covered.

In 1833, the earthen and sodded slope behind the barracks was replaced by a stone revetment wall.¹⁶ Substitution of the stone wall for the grassy slope practically eliminated the water runoff into the barracks. It also allowed for better circulation of air behind the buildings.

During the extensive construction period of the late 1830's at Fort McHenry, the barracks floor and roof was renewed. The kitchen cellar was filled with earth, and a new floor was to be laid upon scantling.¹⁷ The date of the present first level brick

¹⁶Gen. Gratiot to Lt. Thompson, September 30, 1833. National Archives, Record Group 77, Records of the War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Miscellaneous Letters Sent, Volumes 1-25, 1812-1872.

Cf. Undated Drawing, contains plan, section, and estimate for stone revetment wall, also slope of existing earthen bank [H.A.R.P. map no. 20]. National Archives, Cartographic Section, Record Group 77, drawer 51, sheet 4.

¹⁷Lt. Thomas J. Lee to Gen. John Fenwick, January 7, 1836. NA RG92 RWD QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM. This includes an estimate and a suggestion for ramming earth into the cellars as a base for the new floor.

Cf. Lt. T. J. Lee to Gen. Jesup, April 12, 1836, complains of "...the impossibility of obtaining earth sufficiently dry to fill up the cellars." NA RG92 QMG CCF 1794-1915 FM.

Cf. Capt. Thompson to Gen. Gratiot, March 14, 1837, notes that cellars were not yet completely filled. National Archives, Record Group 77, Records of the War Department, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Letters Received, 1826-1837.

floors is not known to the writer.

Surprising enough, no major fire has ever been recorded among the barracks buildings, but the potential threat of fire, caused the shingle roofs to be replaced with new zinc roofs.¹⁸ An estimate for doing this work was transmitted April 5, 1837, by Captain Henry A. Thompson, agent for the improvements of the late 1830's, to General Gratiot, Chief Engineer of the Army:

For covering the four [barracks] buildings at this Post with tin at \$475 each - \$1800.00.¹⁹

The estimate was approved the following day, and work was undertaken immediately. In May 1840, following completion of the renovation program, the soldiers' barracks were merely described as being in "excellent condition."

Much later, prior to World War I, the two-story porch was removed from Building E, window and door openings were altered, and Victorian window and door lintels were appliqued, apparently in an attempt to update the building.

When Fort McHenry was "restored" by the War Department in the late 1920's, under the earnest direction of Colonel L. M. Leisenring, No. 1 Soldiers' Barracks (Building D), served as a

¹⁸Ibid., Thompson observed that the close proximity of the buildings would render it "...impossible to save them in case of fire." He recommended slate as a substitute for the shingle roof, or if not slate, some other type of roof "impervious to fire."

¹⁹Capt. Thompson to Gen. Gratiot, April 5, 1837. NA RG107 OCE SC FT-MC 1811-37. An 1840 drawing of the barracks also shows the brick parapet walls, indicating that the roof structure had been changed in 1837 from a hip-type to a shed-roof, its present form. See Plans and Elevations of the Soldier's Barracks at Fort McHenry, drawn from actual measurements by Lt. R. Butler, [1840], National Archives, Cartographic Section, Record Group 77, drawer 51, sheet 17.

model, since it alone retained its porches. While it was generally believed that the restoration represented the 1814 condition of the buildings, it actually approximates the 1829 period when the upper stories and porches were added. With the documentary material made available by the recent Historical and Archeological Research Program at Fort McHenry, it is now evident that the "restored" buildings substantially represent the 1814 period in ground plan only. Everything from a point two feet above the second floor line, including porches, represents an architectural additive process, the biggest change occurring in 1829.

PART B. Architectural Information

A. General Statement. Present appearance of this building depicts a typical permanent U. S. Army barracks of the period ca. 1830. It is much changed from its original condition as built ca. 1800. It was restored in 1927-30 by the War Department, under the direction of Colonel L. M. Leisenring, and has been maintained as part of a historic group of structures.

1. Architectural Character. The present restored appearance does not portray the original architectural character, but rather the building as it looked in 1830, after the second story and full length piazza was added. Although many of the exterior and interior details are restored, the first floor structure is original, and the ground floor room arrangement is substantially unchanged. Entire building is very plain, and except for the porch, devoid of any architectural refinements. The severity of the brick wall surfaces is broken only by the simple unframed openings for doors and windows.

B. Exterior.

1. Overall dimensions. 22'-0" by 98'-5".

2. Foundations. Random quarry stone foundation walls, which extend about three feet below grade, except at easternmost end of building, where stone walls extend nearly eight feet below grade to accommodate a cellar kitchen that was filled with earth about 1837.

3. Wall Construction. Brick masonry, throughout, common bond with headers every sixth course.

4. Porches. Building originally had no porches. The present piazza is a reconstruction of the 1830 piazza, which had been removed sometime before World War I. Restored piazza is of wooden construction, supported at 9'-4" intervals by turned, freely interpreted Doric columns resting on dressed and tooled stone plinths. Second story piazza is supported at same spacing by smaller turned columns except that lower three feet of column is square in section. Reconstructed piazza follows its predecessor in general disposition but the details such as mouldings on columns, railing, etc., do not closely conform to those on No. 1. Soldiers' Barracks (Building D), which retains its original 1830 piazza. The roof of the second story piazza is a shed-roof. The rafters are supported on one end by the wooden columns and on the other end by beam pockets in the brick wall. Roof was originally shingled, but is now covered with sheet metal joined with standing seams. Porch roof, gutter and downspouts also are replacements dating from 1930. The eastern end of the porch is cut off on an angle, in plan, and was originally built thus to make room for the nearby bombproof well, now gone. When the porch was reconstructed in 1930, the angular end design was retained.

5. Chimneys. Reconstructed, presently capped with sheet metal.

6. Openings. All openings are unframed without any architraves, pediments, etc. All exterior lintels are flat arches of brick.

a. Doors. Are all replacements, original design unknown. Millwork details are all 1930 as to design and construction. Door sills are probably original, being of a dressed, granite-like stone.

b. Windows and shutters. Are all replacements. First floor windows are double hung, and similar to the original windows, that is 15 over 10, with respect to the arrangement of panes. Second story windows, also double hung, are arranged 12 over 8, instead of the 6 over 6 arrangement of the windows as built in 1830. All details such as muntins, sash bars, etc., are modern as to design and construction. All shutters and shutter stops are replacements, original design unknown.

7. Roof. Sloping, shed-type, covered with sheet metal, joined with standing seams. Present covering was applied in 1930. Original roof was lower, gabled with dormer windows. In 1829-30, when the building was raised to two stories, a hip-roof was constructed, which was replaced with a shed-roof about 1837. Underneath the present shed-roof, the hip-roof ceiling joists are still in place. Surrounding the shed-roof are raised, brick parapet walls, which step down on the ends to accommodate the change of height between the front and rear parapet walls. Parapet walls are capped with projecting coping bricks, moulded with two drip grooves. All gutters and downspouts date from 1930, original design unknown.

C. Interiors.

1. Floor Plans (1st floor). Plan is similar to original as built ca. 1800, that is, three rooms, each measuring about 19'-8" deep and 31'-8" long. Brick crosswalls had been removed, but were reconstructed by the War Department to their original location. Access to each room is by an exterior door centered along the front of each room. A window flanks each door so that there are three doors and six windows along the front wall. There are two windows in the rear wall of each room, except the easternmost room, which has three. (2nd floor) is similarly arranged into three rooms, corresponding in size to the rooms below. Three exterior doors, located over those below, open into the second floor piazza. Window locations correspond to those below, except the easternmost room which has two windows in the rear wall. (cellar) Located under the easternmost room of the 1st floor is a cellar room built as an original part of the building, ca. 1800. The cellar room, probably a kitchen, was entered from an exterior cellar stairwell, centered along the end wall. There were four windows which daylighted the room, two in front and two in back, all of them located below the first floor windows. The brick walls above the cellar windows are supported by flat arch brick lintels. The cellar windows were protected by brick light wells. About 1837, the cellar was filled with earth, the windows removed and the openings bricked up, and the brick light wells destroyed.

2. Stairways, as they exist are replacements. They occupy the location as shown in the Lt. Thomas J. Lee plan of 1834. No earlier arrangement has been discovered. There are three stairs, one in each room, and each occupies the corner created by the meeting of the front wall and the crosswall.

3. Flooring (1st floor). Brick, laid in a herringbone pattern, installed 1930. Original floors were floored with wood, type unknown. (2nd floor) Original floor as installed in 1829-30 was 5/4 white pine flooring, but the present floor is a 1930 replacement of 5/4 pine, 5 1/2" wide. (cellar) Remnants of a brick floor remain, one course thick, laid without mortar.

4. Wall and ceiling finish. (1st floor) Whitewashed brick walls, exposed second floor joists above. (2nd floor) Plaster over metal lath on walls and ceiling, applied 1930.

5. Trim, all dates from 1930, including door frames, window frames, baseboards, fireplace mantels, etc.

6. Hardware, all installed 1930, original designs unknown. Lock sets are brass reproductions, but not necessarily like original lock sets.

7. Lighting, electric, installed in 1930 and later.

8. Heating, modern steam radiators. Originally, heat was furnished by fireplace, one in each room. Fireplaces, and chimneys, restored in 1930, are located at the center of the crosswalls, two of the fireplaces being back to back. First floor fireplaces have no shelves or mantel pieces, openings are arched with header bricks, supported by iron lintel bars, rectangular in cross section. The cellar fireplace is similar to those on first floor, except that it is whitewashed. Second floor fireplaces are smaller, with flat arch brick lintels. The mantel shelf and pilaster boards are 1930 replacements, similar in design to those shown on the 1834 drawing by Lt. Thomas J. Lee.

D. Site. This building is located between No. 1 Soldiers' Barracks and the Guard Rooms, on the parade ground. The front of the building faces northwest. About eight feet behind the building, and parallel with it, is a stone revetment wall which serves to separate the upper terreplein level from the parade ground level.